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Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-13

INDUSTRY SERIES

Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stonework Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1741



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The publications
from the 1982 Economic and
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,
Associate Director for Economic Fields.
During her career at the Bureau of the
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually
directed efforts to improve
the timeliness and accuracy of
economic statistics.



FINAL REPORT
INDUSTRY SERIES

1982 Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-1 to 28
Changed October 1986

CHANGE SHEET

This revision is to table 4 in the original publications for Industry Series CC82-I-1 to 27 and table 8 for Industry Series CC82-I-28. In the stub, change 1982 (line 8) to read 1981 and 1981 (line 12) to read 1982.



U.S. Department
of Commerce
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THE CENSUS

1982

Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-13

INDUSTRY SERIES

Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stonework Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1741

Issued December 1984



U.S. Department of Commerce

Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary

Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary

Sidney Jones, Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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This report was prepared in the Construction Statistics Division under the general direction of Leonora M. Gross, Chief. Alan I. Blum, Assistant Division Chief for Industry Surveys, was responsible for the overall management of the census of construction industries. He guided the planning and implementation of the project and coordinated activities with other divisions.

A. William Visnansky supervised the preparation of this report. Barbara J. Hadden, Edward R. Glover, Otto G. Ricci, Marie Rustin-Sanhueza, and Shirley M. Baker made important contributions in such areas as developing specifications, procedures, and resolving problems.

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ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was taken again for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (for 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was first obtained in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (for 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was first taken for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service

industries was broadened from "selected services" to all services, except religious organizations and private households. A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications¹ (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was first introduced in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and agriculture censuses were conducted concurrently.

USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No.041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

METHOD OF ACCOUNTING AND TIME COVERED

For the census report, respondents could use any system of accounting by which they maintained their books. Therefore, reports could be based on cash, accrual, or completion of contract methods of accounting.

A report was supposed to cover the calendar year 1982. If that involved considerable costs, fiscal year reporting was permitted if it did not produce great differences. However, all payroll and employment figures had to be reported for the calendar year.

CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

The 1982 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction, construction on their own account for sale, or in subdividing real property into lots as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.¹ This industrial classification system has been developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and is in general use among government agencies and among organizations outside the government.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

Contract construction—The SIC manual defines construction in three broad types of activity: (1) building construction by general contractors, (2) other construction by general contractors, and (3) construction by special trade contractors.

1. **Building construction by general contractors**—General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other projects of a similar character.
2. **Other construction by general contractors**—Often referred to as heavy construction contractors, these contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, streets, bridges, and tunnels; docks and piers; dams and water projects; sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities; storm sewer systems; air fields; and other heavy construction which involves either earth moving or the erection of structures and appurtenances, other than buildings.
3. **Construction by special trade contractors**—Special trade contractors are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities such as plumbing, painting, electrical work, carpentry, etc.

General contractors in both the building and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors, for other subcontractors, or may work directly for the owner of the property.

Construction on their own account, for sale—Operative builders are primarily engaged in constructing buildings or other structures on their own account, acting as their own general contractor. These structures are generally sold when completed. Investment builders, primarily engaged in construction on their own account for rent or lease, were not included within the scope of the construction census.

Subdividers and developers, except cemeteries—The SIC manual defines subdividers and developers, except cemeteries, as establishments engaged in subdividing real property into lots, except cemetery lots, and in developing it for resale on their own account or for others.

In this system, each establishment is assigned an industry code on the basis of its major activity.

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total business receipts for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1982. This information was used for the computer assignment of appropriate industry classifications. During this work, various tests were also made using other data reported on the questionnaire. The proportion of construction receipts to total business receipts was checked to verify that the establishment was primarily in construction. Also taken into consideration were the types of structures worked on during the year and the extent of work undertaken for other contractors.

Construction establishments often engage in various construction activities, but in only a few instances do the SIC industry categories take into consideration combinations of activities. An example is SIC 1711, which includes establishments primarily engaged in plumbing, heating, air conditioning, ventilation, and refrigeration work. It is necessary, however, to assign a single industry code to the establishment based on its major activity.

Therefore, the statistics shown for an industry reflect not only the primary activity of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary activities.

The structure of the Standard Industrial Classification System makes it possible to classify or tabulate establishments by major group (two-digit), industry group (three-digit), or industry (four-digit) according to the degree of detail available and needed.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of construction industries is conducted on an establishment basis. A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business which has been established for the management of more than a single project or job and is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such "establishment" activities include, but are not limited to, estimating, bidding, scheduling, purchasing, supervising, and operating the actual construction work being conducted at one or more construction sites.

Exceptions to the "relatively permanent office" rule were that: (1) in case of joint ventures, a separate establishment report was required covering the joint venture entity even though established to undertake only a single project; and (2) to the extent that separate legal entities were set up to carry out only a given project or part of a project, then a separate establishment report was also required for each legal entity.

To the extent that several companies shared or operated out of a single office or place of business, each such legal entity engaged in construction was considered a separate establishment and each was requested to file the necessary "establishment" report covering the activities it conducted in or from that common office.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each such establishment operated during all or any part of 1982.

Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site. Aggregated information was included in the report of the construction establishment responsible for the work of the construction projects and sites.

If an establishment engaged in two or more distinctly different lines of economic activity (wholesale or retail trade, service, manufacturing, construction, mining, etc.) at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report appropriate to each activity, provided that the activity was of substantial size and separate records were maintained or substantially accurate estimates could be prepared.

If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the 1982 gross receipts from construction activities exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

An establishment is not necessarily identical with a "company" or "enterprise," which may consist of one or more establishments. The census of construction industries figures represent a summary of records for individual establishments rather than for companies. The census tabulations, therefore, differ from those prepared on a company basis.

Construction businesses with no payroll during 1982 (nonemployers) were not required to file census reports. Collection and tabulation of data for these businesses are described in the section on "Sample Design." Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The firms included in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1982 Economic Censuses. Construction firms were divided into employers (firms with payroll) and nonemployers (firms without payroll). Statistical information for the employers was obtained in the census by a survey which included all medium size and large employers and a sample of the smaller ones. Census reports were not required from the nonemployers. Statistics on them were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government based on information supplied directly to the agencies.

Employer Firms

Developing the sampling frame for employer firms—This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction firms in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of firms engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of ownership of each firm and also indicates whether or not the firm is subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Each firm in this file is assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number which it uses in filing its various reports with the IRS. The Social Security Administration (SSA) maintains a similar list using the same identification numbers, which also contains information on the industrial classification of each firm. The Bureau of the Census obtained both of these lists and combined them.

Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of the information, the Bureau also obtained administrative-record data on payrolls and receipts and added these data to the combined list. The list, thus created from the IRS-SSA information, was a list of employer firms. However, for the 1982 Economic Censuses the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those firms which operate more than one place of business. The information for making this determination was obtained by means of the Company Organization Survey (COS), an annual canvass of all known multiestablishment firms and large single-establishment firms. Thus, the 1982 Economic Census list for single-establishment employer firms was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multi-establishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS.

In general, the IRS-SSA list provided sufficient industrial classification data to assign a firm to the proper economic census, but there were a number of firms for which this information was inadequate or unavailable. A special form, NC-9923, General Report, was mailed to all such firms, requesting information on the nature of the firm's activities. From the information reported, the firm was given an industrial classification code and assigned to the appropriate economic census. Since construction firms found in this way were identified as such, only after the regular census mailing had taken place, they were treated as a supplement to the basic list.

For 1982, some data will be published for Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas (SCSA's) and selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). Therefore, each establishment was assigned to an SMSA code or to the balance of a State. The balance of the State was considered to be a separate cell for the selection process. In States where none of the SMSA's had more than 500,000 inhabitants in the 1970 Decennial Census, all establishments were assigned to the balance of the State.

Selecting the employer sample—A construction universe of about 464,000 single establishment employer firms and 6,500 multiestablishment employers, accounting for another 13,000 construction establishments, was developed by the procedures described above. From this universe, a sample of 172,000 employer establishments was selected. This sample was generally organized by standard industrial classification (SIC) in State sequence. The sample was designed to provide publishable estimates for the most construction industries at the State and selected SMSA level. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with the payroll equivalent of 20 employees or more, and a sample of single-establishment companies with less than 20 employees. There were three SIC's for which this standard plan was not used: SIC 1622, Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors; SIC 1795, Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors; and SIC 1796, Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors.

The number of establishments classified in each of these three industries is very small and consequently, all single-unit establishments in these three industries were included in the sample. For sampling purposes, the number of employees was estimated from the 1981 payroll data in the administrative records, using an industry average wage per employee. The sampling was accomplished using a systematic method within each four-digit SIC. If the SIC code for an establishment was not complete, it was sampled as part of a two-digit group (e.g., 1520 was sampled as 1500, 1620 as part of 1600) except for non-classifiable cases in two-digit group 17. These were sampled as part of 1799 which is Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified. For the establishments with less than 20 employees, the sample was selected by sorting the establishments into State by SMSA by SIC by payroll sequences, and drawing a systematic sample of at least two establishments within each cell, with the probability of selection being proportional to the 1981 payroll. If the State-SMSA-SIC cell had two or less establishments in the frame, all establishments were selected (a 100-percent sample). A 100-percent sample was taken of the construction firms identified from the NC-9923, General Report, and of the transfers from other census trade areas. These latter cases were identified during the processing stages. These were caused either by changes of activity in the firm since the last updating of the classification file, or errors in the mailout classification. These cases were all added to the construction census, with certainty.

Estimation procedures for 1982 and 1977 data—Since all larger employer firms and some smaller ones were included in the census, sample estimation was required only for the universe of firms not selected with certainty. The published statistics are the totals of the estimates for the sampled firms and the

aggregates for the certainty (larger) firms. All estimates for 1982 and 1977 published here are simple unbiased estimates of the form:

$$\bar{x}'_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i}{n_c}$$

where: \bar{x}'_c is the simple unbiased estimate of a characteristic for a publication cell.

x_i is the reported value of a characteristic for an individual establishment in the publication cell.

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

n_c is the number of firms in the sample for the cell.

This method of estimation was used for all 1982 and 1977 characteristics. Before this formula was applied, it was necessary to convert into dollars those distributions of construction receipts which had been reported by the establishments as percentages—construction receipts by type of project, location of project, etc.

Reliability of employer statistics—Since the estimates for employer establishments in these reports are based on the samples, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same forms and procedures. The sampling errors shown in the tables were estimates directly from the sample reports, using methods appropriate for the sample design and form of estimation used.

The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability, i.e., the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the relative standard error also partially reflects the effect of random errors of response and processing, but it does not take into account the effect of any consistent biases due to those types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the relative standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the relative standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2-1/2 times the relative standard error. Individual estimates with large relative standard errors have been shown in the published tables. Any such estimates should be used with caution. The very large relative standard errors generally occur for the smaller estimates.

Although relative standard errors have been calculated for all of the published statistics, they are shown for each statistic only in the tables presenting detailed statistics. The other tables show relative standard errors only for some characteristics because of lack of space.

Separate measures of reporting and processing errors are not available. However, estimates which were subject to large errors of these types are likely to have been detected and corrected, or withheld from publication in the process of the review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. Other specific qualifications of the published data are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

The statistics in this report were based on data received by the time of final publication. Data were imputed for

establishments that did not report by that date. Selected establishments were contacted again to obtain as much information on the telephone as possible. Late data received in early 1984 were substituted for imputed data when the difference between the two was significant. Some publication cells in which more than 50 percent of the data were imputed have been suppressed.

Nonemployer Firms

General—As described earlier, the information derived from the business income tax returns of all firms was matched to the census employer file on the basis of common identification numbers. Those business income tax returns which could not be matched, were further classified on the basis of several characteristics. Returns with characteristics consistent with firms without payroll were treated as nonemployers. The nonemployer construction firms were not required to file census reports.

For "number of establishments," each separate income tax return was assumed to be an establishment. "All business receipts" was based on receipts information reported on the tax return. In 1982, this group accounted for 60 percent of the total number of construction establishments, but accounted for only 8 percent of all business receipts of all construction establishments.

Qualifications to the nonemployer data—Since no sampling was involved in the nonemployer establishments, the statistics for nonemployers are not subject to sampling variability. However, these data are subject to an unknown amount of reporting and processing errors which could not be detected by the Census Bureau.

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries was obtained from employer establishments primarily through the use of eight questionnaires, determined by industry classification and size. Standard forms and short forms were developed for each of the three two-digit SIC groups (15, 16, and 17), and for the establishments classified in SIC 6552. Establishments with 50 or more employees all received the standard form. A sub-sample of establishments with fewer than 50 employees received short forms instead of the standard forms. The short forms covered only major items and omitted most of the detail found in the longer forms.

In reviewing and developing the questionnaires, comments and recommendations were solicited from construction trade associations and appropriate advisory groups. The Census Bureau surveyed several thousand firms representing all economic activities to gain insight into the way companies maintain records and to see whether new information could be collected.

DATA PROCESSING

The 1982 census report forms were mailed out in December 1982. Collection of these report forms, also by mail, was essentially completed in July 1983. They were mailed from and

returned to the Census Bureau's Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, Ind., where routine editing and coding of the report forms were also accomplished.

The returned reports underwent extensive processing. A preliminary edit done at the time of data entry identified obviously deficient reports and reports needing clarification. When necessary, these problems were resolved by further contact with the respondents. Next, the data were transmitted to Census Bureau headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding) and imputation for missing items or for the small number of reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group)-State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

The data records were then tabulated on an industry basis. Industry totals were subjected to analytical review, and selected statistics were prepared for the preliminary reports. Corrections resulting from this review were made to the computer records and final tabulations were produced.

The review of a preliminary report for an industry often uncovered the need for corrections or revisions to the data for another industry for which a preliminary report had already been published. The final reports incorporate all revisions and corrections made during the review of the preliminary reports and contain considerable more data than were published in those reports.

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries' final industry report series is classified on the basis of two types of geographic distributions: (1) physical location of the establishment, and (2) location of construction work. Separate State codes were assigned based on this information.

The geographic area reports series presents similar data by industry for each State (physical location of the establishment) and for selected SCSA's and SMSA's.

DUPLICATION IN RECEIPTS

The aggregate of construction receipts reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census, contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work (and the receipts) of one firm may be subcontracted to other construction firms and also be included in the subcontractors' receipts. To avoid this duplication, a "net construction receipts" figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts.

Duplication in receipts between other construction and non-construction industries results from the use of products of these other industries as input materials by construction establishments. "Value added," avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or areas. "Value added," is

defined in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries as equal to all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. However, for SIC 6552 and SIC 1531 where land receipts are significant, value added is defined as equal to all business receipts less land receipts, payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies), as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact and detailed specifications of the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Construction Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-5435.

RELATIONSHIPS OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES TO CURRENT SURVEYS

The Census Bureau also conducts current surveys (monthly, quarterly, and annually) to keep abreast of the rapid changes in business conditions, new processes, new materials, and shifting demands of goods and services. The census universe provides the sampling frame, weights, and benchmarks on which some of these current surveys are based. The accuracy of the measures derived from these current surveys is directly related to the completeness of information provided in the censuses.

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity, whereas, the construction census figures cover both new construction and

maintenance and repair work, but only for establishments classified in the construction industry. Force account construction activity—construction work performed by the labor force of a nonconstruction company for itself, or by other entities (Federal, State, or local governments) for themselves, or by property owners for themselves—probably accounts for more than half of the difference in the data of the two series of reports. Other factors contributing to the difference are that the census data do not include: (1) the value of materials supplied by the owners of projects, (2) the value of separate architectural and engineering services and, to a lesser extent, (3) the value of construction work performed for others by firms outside the scope of construction (manufacturers who install, lumber yards and other businesses, etc.).

Data contained in the reports of the census of construction industries may also differ from industry data in "Employment and Earnings Statistics," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and "Statistics of Income," published by the Internal Revenue Service. These differences arise from varying definitions of scope, coverage, timing, classification, and methodology. Their effect is not fully known.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- * Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
- ** All employees (average) is the sum of construction workers during pay period including 12th of March, May, August, and November divided by 4, added to all others, March 12th.
- Represents zero.
- † Represents total construction receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- †† Represents all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. In SIC's 1531 and 6552, land receipts are also subtracted from "all business receipts." (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- ‡ Possible duplication in data. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate, associated standard error, or a consistency review.
- (W) Greater than zero but less than 1 percent.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

Statistics	For U.S.	By State	By employ- ment size	By receipts size	By type, class, ownership, kind of business, and location of construction ¹	By speciali- zation in types of construction
Assets and depreciation (gross book value):						
Beginning of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
End of year—total	1, 3	1	5	6		
End of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Depreciation charges during the year— structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Capital expenditures:						
Total capital expenditures	1, 3	1	5	6		
New structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Used structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Communication services, payments for	2					
Employees:						
All employees—average number	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers—average number	1, 2, 9					
Other employees—March	2					
Employer costs for fringe benefits—legally required and voluntary expenditures	2					
Establishments:						
Number in business at end of year	2					
Number in business during the year	1, 2, 4, 9	1, 9	5	6		8
Hours—construction workers:						
Total	1, 2, 9	1, 9	5	6		
Quarterly	2, 9	9				
Inventories	4					
Materials, components, supplies, and fuels— payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		
Payroll:						
First quarter, all employees	2					
Annual:						
All employees	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers	1, 2	1				
Other employees	2					
Power, fuels, and lubricants—payments for	2					
Profile of the industry—selected industry averages	12					
Proprietors and working partners	2					
Ratios, State	13	13				
Receipts:						
All business receipts	2		5	6	11	
Construction receipts, total	1, 2, 4	1	5	6	2, 7, 10	8
For work subcontracted in from others	2					
Other business receipts and land receipts ²	2					
Net construction receipts	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Value added	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Rental payments:						
Total	1, 2	1	5	6		
For machinery and equipment	2					
For structures	2					
Repairs to structures and related facilities	2					
Repairs to machinery and equipment	2					
Storage capacity for fuels ³	2					
Subcontract work to others, payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		8

Note: Data for 1977 and earlier years are also available in some of these tables.

¹Type—buildings, roads, etc. Class—new construction or maintenance and repair work. Ownership—private or government owned.

²Other business receipts and land receipts are shown separately for SIC's 1531 and 6552 only.

³Storage capacity for fuels shown only for SIC's 1611, 1622, 1623, and 1629.

Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stonework Special Trade Contractors

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Statistics for Establishments Without Payroll appear in the U.S. Industry Summary Report.

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in masonry work, stone setting, and other stonework. This industry also includes boiler setting contractors, bricklaying contractors, cement block laying contractors, chimney construction contractors, exterior marble work contractors, and truck pointing contractors. For specific examples, refer to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement.¹

During 1982, there were 20,188 establishments with payroll classified in this industry.² All business receipts of these establishments amounted to \$4,333 million, of which \$4,269 million were receipts for construction work. Their payments for construction work subcontracted to others amounted to \$223 million, leaving net construction receipts of about \$4.0 billion. Value added for 1982 was \$2.7 billion. (See Introduction and appendixes for explanation of terms.)

The establishments in this industry made payments of \$1.4 billion for materials, components, and supplies purchased for use in construction work for others, purchased and subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use, purchased and then resold to others, and purchased and used in construction work for their own account. However, materials furnished to contractors by owners of projects are, of course, not included. Payments of \$89.1 million were also made for selected power, fuels, and

lubricants purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the parent company.

Establishments with 10 employees or more, while representing only 13 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 66 percent of all business receipts.

Total average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 21 percent from 1977 to a total of 121 thousand employees. Total payroll for 1982 amounted to \$1.6 billion. Hours worked by construction workers during the first quarter of 1982 were 29.6 million hours, while hours worked during the third quarter were 39.9 million hours.

Payments of \$287 million for employer costs for fringe benefits (not included in payroll) represent expenditures during the year for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees—such as employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, pension plans, and welfare plans.

The 1982 estimates for establishments with payroll in all of the construction industries are based on a probability sample consisting of about 172,000 construction establishments. The estimates for this particular industry are based on a sample of about 6,500 establishments.

The statistics reported by each establishment cover all of its activities, not just construction. Therefore, aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary construction activities of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary construction activities and any nonconstruction activities.

All data shown are based on current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for price changes or inflation between 1977 and 1982.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

²Limited data for establishments in this industry without payroll (nonemployers) will be included in the U.S. industry summary report to be published after the individual industry reports have been issued.

Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	1982							
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Construction worker hours (thousands)	Total construction receipts	Net construction receipts†
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers			
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
United States	20 188	120 600	109 576	1 550 759	1 344 228	142 739	4 269 394	4 046 361
Alabama	220	1 465	1 393	12 458	11 116	1 559	27 653	26 142
Alaska	41	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Arizona	325	2 700	2 396	32 683	27 894	3 312	96 409	93 068
Arkansas	238	936	905	9 317	8 486	946	22 784	21 844
California	1 270	7 360	6 488	114 656	96 566	7 041	332 914	315 357
Colorado	379	2 642	2 443	35 858	32 526	3 150	97 425	93 960
Connecticut	318	1 373	1 250	19 717	17 762	1 894	54 310	52 173
Delaware	96	792	654	9 518	7 885	838	26 124	25 126
District of Columbia	9	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)
Florida	1 045	7 272	6 724	73 795	64 887	8 891	206 000	194 363
Georgia	471	3 066	2 913	27 727	25 230	3 629	71 342	69 248
Hawaii	77	426	362	5 653	4 760	439	17 277	16 855
Idaho	113	334	296	2 802	2 458	328	10 922	10 401
Illinois	875	5 982	5 238	102 158	83 524	6 799	275 753	260 689
Indiana	489	2 118	1 968	26 733	23 840	2 472	67 826	64 021
Iowa	211	1 010	912	13 446	11 644	1 252	38 898	34 849
Kansas	230	1 008	947	10 810	10 003	1 126	28 754	27 924
Kentucky	345	1 736	1 603	15 938	13 896	1 894	43 132	41 430
Louisiana	254	2 309	2 142	32 863	27 596	2 932	92 650	86 510
Maine	147	568	531	5 946	5 146	742	21 304	19 926
Maryland	550	5 339	4 815	71 796	60 416	6 663	190 386	182 770
Massachusetts	504	2 819	2 565	43 997	38 587	3 742	140 551	131 457
Michigan	673	2 961	2 582	36 580	29 723	2 776	106 293	100 265
Minnesota	393	1 703	1 554	25 591	21 698	1 915	74 168	71 470
Mississippi	147	510	499	3 179	2 997	489	7 791	7 517
Missouri	481	3 322	2 984	51 765	43 580	3 670	116 525	114 020
Montana	69	277	260	3 018	2 746	378	10 106	9 916
Nebraska	187	763	680	7 651	6 666	728	21 365	20 632
Nevada	86	531	473	7 774	6 688	604	23 624	22 773
New Hampshire	107	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
New Jersey	902	5 154	4 690	70 846	60 475	7 428	199 634	186 607
New Mexico	114	644	586	6 695	6 241	697	22 561	22 101
New York	1 077	7 065	6 326	118 700	102 193	9 128	354 516	318 930
North Carolina	882	4 204	3 919	30 877	28 843	4 757	70 386	66 181
North Dakota	66	265	245	3 071	2 890	360	9 320	8 644
Ohio	998	4 532	4 020	63 595	55 959	5 180	172 837	164 788
Oklahoma	246	1 375	1 265	19 095	17 045	1 755	46 337	45 094
Oregon	151	494	414	7 472	6 406	466	19 391	18 027
Pennsylvania	1 190	7 453	6 863	110 146	96 128	9 544	295 665	279 052
Rhode Island	82	661	573	10 114	8 228	1 028	33 452	31 942
South Carolina	358	2 010	1 943	15 766	14 589	2 605	36 416	35 069
South Dakota	64	310	281	3 357	3 134	332	10 883	10 420
Tennessee	437	2 646	2 494	29 393	26 265	3 076	76 901	75 280
Texas	1 283	11 162	9 949	129 277	113 343	12 881	346 693	329 811
Utah	207	1 022	991	9 865	9 379	1 200	32 168	31 419
Vermont	80	230	221	2 053	1 936	289	6 858	(D)
Virginia	659	5 305	4 887	56 265	49 216	6 728	136 672	130 462
Washington	329	1 236	1 143	18 551	16 292	1 140	48 465	46 871
West Virginia	167	497	468	5 536	4 903	575	14 087	13 838
Wisconsin	480	1 975	1 761	24 162	21 477	2 034	73 395	71 238
Wyoming	51	326	299	2 907	2 674	383	9 433	9 386

1982—Con.						1977			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
Value added††	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Total construction receipts	Value added††				
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	B	H	M	
2 667 213	1 442 381	223 033	51 370	72 032	839 760	152 167	3 775 368	2 418 694	1	(W)	1	U.S.
16 363 (S)	9 835 (S)	1 510 (S)	611 (S)	345 (S)	5 619 (S)	2 788 119	39 463 4 938	27 069 2 951	9	6	9	Ala.
54 150	40 713	3 341	1 588	1 210	22 394	2 693	77 962	45 103	7	5	8	Alaska
14 831	7 140	940	282	368	5 654	1 425	22 294	14 595	12	14	19	Ariz.
196 273	122 562	17 557	4 383	4 914	70 918	7 822	314 079	185 714	3	3	8	Ark.
57 360	37 592	3 464	957	3 155	16 346	2 361	58 783	34 924	7	7	10	Calif.
34 586	17 621	2 136	657	1 082	9 928	1 801	40 877	25 837	7	7	13	Colo.
15 822	(D)	998	305	623	6 640	736	14 364	9 283	16	14	20	Conn.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	228	4 300	2 879	5	3	5	Del.
121 085	74 562	11 637	3 275	4 117	36 444	6 879	130 165	84 709	5	3	5	D.C.
42 821	26 781	2 094	831	744	15 709	3 274	48 412	31 099	10	9	13	Fia.
11 611	5 283	422	387	351	5 095	583	26 769	14 562	16	11	21	Ga.
4 952	5 505	*520	35	102	3 455	692	21 034	11 799	21	22	29	Hawaii
195 215	(D)	15 064	2 633	3 683	50 642	9 323	350 968	218 307	3	2	4	Idaho
44 846	20 126	3 805	1 074	1 700	15 320	3 435	76 507	49 738	7	6	13	Ill.
22 181	13 336	(S)	222	1 040	14 754	1 888	54 331	35 870	11	12	20	Ind.
18 833	9 221	830	330	513	9 340	1 534	37 891	26 198	12	12	22	Iowa
26 270	15 646	1 701	767	2 166	12 867	2 679	50 807	34 723	9	10	25	Kans.
57 628	29 360	6 139	497	1 835	8 733	2 010	36 990	26 002	6	3	3	Ky.
13 375	(D)	*1 377	498	849	2 769	612	16 489	10 337	17	15	17	La.
122 971	60 720	7 616	2 447	3 020	29 197	6 826	139 242	88 614	4	2	6	Maine
85 573	46 256	9 093	2 314	1 466	23 649	2 159	67 071	42 058	5	5	8	Md.
66 414	34 468	6 028	1 671	1 759	25 708	4 368	146 796	94 962	5	4	8	Mass.
42 170	29 968	2 697	821	1 335	14 021	2 205	80 396	46 083	6	5	13	Mich.
5 338	2 192	274	27	56	2 505	1 425	14 481	10 296	18	19	26	Minn.
84 799	34 989	2 504	1 007	1 909	25 286	3 905	101 303	65 880	7	4	13	Miss.
6 151	3 933	*190	112	*31	3 102	485	15 138	9 971	27	28	43	Mo.
12 949	7 873	732	177	173	5 563	1 531	36 706	27 730	14	12	21	Mont.
13 452	9 333	851	278	231	4 429	508	23 800	13 466	17	11	32	Nebr.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	378	8 743	5 521	—	—	—	Nev.
122 025	66 537	13 027	2 559	2 584	41 752	5 007	134 669	86 224	4	4	4	N.H.
13 634	8 536	460	304	418	5 119	640	16 840	10 278	17	17	19	N.J.
211 101	112 046	35 586	3 909	4 993	48 562	6 695	185 522	125 671	3	2	6	N. Mex.
45 307	21 331	4 205	673	1 223	15 732	6 963	73 466	53 073	6	6	6	N.Y.
5 508	(D)	676	62	294	1 627	344	8 922	5 125	19	22	38	N.C.
110 049	55 563	8 049	2 143	2 125	39 891	7 661	208 262	137 307	4	3	10	N. Dak.
29 993	15 152	1 243	468	703	7 757	2 352	49 429	35 363	10	10	12	Ohio
11 870	(D)	1 363	220	90	4 992	878	37 161	21 477	10	9	34	Okla.
191 008	89 300	16 612	2 979	4 453	60 129	9 773	246 715	166 718	3	2	4	Oreg.
24 142	7 867	1 510	462	328	4 736	552	18 338	10 661	11	6	4	Pa.
23 321	11 841	1 347	255	256	7 321	2 905	33 187	22 216	9	9	10	R.I.
5 787	4 640	462	23	157	4 622	579	14 535	9 251	18	26	28	S.C.
53 426	22 112	1 621	488	1 447	16 590	4 459	85 750	53 318	7	5	8	S. Dak.
220 860	113 724	16 882	4 928	8 334	55 321	11 154	229 554	155 243	4	3	5	Tenn.
16 698	14 859	748	360	511	8 749	2 008	47 619	29 896	11	11	33	Tex.
4 486	2 348	(D)	38	252	2 072	156	4 701	2 867	22	—	26	Utah
82 926	48 611	6 210	1 080	1 851	25 808	7 028	115 010	72 485	4	4	7	Vt.
27 976	19 220	1 594	985	1 063	10 776	2 020	73 253	46 517	11	9	11	Wa.
10 374	3 670	248	113	140	2 919	834	15 036	10 791	12	12	18	W. Va.
43 588	28 298	2 157	745	1 335	21 562	3 004	104 609	59 322	7	6	10	Wis.
6 365	(D)	*47	97	120	2 036	486	11 704	6 622	23	15	31	Wyo.

Table 2. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
Number of establishments in business during year	20 188	24 815	23 896	19 820	1	1	2	2
Number of establishments in business at end of year	19 511	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Proprietors and working partners	10 954	19 568	20 444	17 932	2	2	3	3
All employees**	120 600	152 167	165 580	144 935	1	1	2	1
Construction workers:								
March	93 633	124 832	136 579	120 174	1	1	2	1
May	111 019	148 859	157 245	140 163	1	1	2	1
August	115 403	154 352	168 130	148 644	1	1	2	1
November	108 733	142 600	154 054	135 262	1	1	2	1
Average	109 576	142 797	156 395	138 203	1	1	2	1
Other employees:								
March	10 940	8 810	8 745	6 643	2	1	3	2
Construction worker hours (thousands):								
January to March	29 556	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
April to June	36 982	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
July to September	39 930	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October to December	36 269	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Total hours worked	142 739	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	1 550 759	1 493 214	1 310 777	816 889	1	1	2	1
Payroll, construction workers	1 344 228	1 350 307	1 199 012	758 683	1	1	2	1
Payroll, other employees	206 530	142 907	111 765	58 538	1	1	2	1
First quarter payroll, all employees	306 934	285 349	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Employer costs for fringe benefits	286 650	279 356	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Legally required expenditures	231 630	173 975	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Voluntary expenditures	55 020	105 381	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
All business receipts	4 332 628	3 805 140	3 104 947	1 965 688	1	1	2	1
Total construction receipts	4 269 394	3 775 368	3 085 759	1 953 216	1	1	2	1
Receipts for work subcontracted in from others	2 686 043	2 627 600	1 903 196	1 205 516	1	1	3	1
Land receipts ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other business receipts	63 233	29 772	19 188	12 434	4	3	2	5
Net construction receipts†	4 046 361	3 677 609	2 978 082	1 895 917	1	1	2	1
Value added††	2 667 213	2 416 694	2 056 925	1 308 714	1	1	2	1
Selected payments	1 665 414	1 388 446	1 048 022	656 944	1	1	3	1
Materials, components, and supplies ²	1 353 242	1 219 639	940 345	599 850	1	1	2	1
Construction work subcontracted to others	223 033	97 760	107 677	57 394	3	1	8	3
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	89 138	71 048	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Electricity	7 958	6 153	(NA)	(NA)	3	2	(NA)	(NA)
Natural gas	2 407	3 575	(NA)	(NA)	6	2	(NA)	(NA)
Gasoline and diesel fuel (including gasohol)	72 022	54 494	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	6 750	6 826	(NA)	(NA)	4	3	(NA)	(NA)
Storage capacity for fuels ³ (thousand gallons)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	51 370	32 922	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
For machinery and equipment	38 067	26 351	24 705	9 295	2	1	3	2
For structures	13 303	6 571	(NA)	(NA)	3	2	(NA)	(NA)
Selected purchased services	69 479	72 596	(NA)	(NA)	1	6	(NA)	(NA)
Communication services	21 401	24 836	(NA)	(NA)	2	15	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to structures and related facilities	4 171	2 969	(NA)	(NA)	3	5	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to machinery and equipment	43 907	44 791	(NA)	(NA)	2	6	(NA)	(NA)
Ownership of construction projects:								
Total construction receipts	4 269 394	3 775 368	3 085 759	1 953 216	1	1	2	1
Government owned	524 282	499 223	582 344	(NA)	5	1	3	(NA)
Privately owned	3 745 112	3 276 146	2 503 415	(NA)	1	1	2	(NA)

¹Data were collected separately for establishments classified in SIC 1531, Operative Builders and SIC 6552, Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. For all other industries, data are included in other business receipts.

²For 1967 and 1972, includes data for power, fuels, and lubricants.

³Data were collected only for establishments classified as heavy construction contractors.

Table 3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	795 354	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	72 032	98 562	66 275	28 189	3	2	4	2
New -----	51 923	78 666	55 380	23 668	3	2	5	2
Used -----	20 108	19 896	10 895	4 521	5	3	9	10
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	27 626	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	839 760	529 267	357 335	(NA)	2	1	3	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	113 835	60 020	52 340	(NA)	2	1	14	(NA)
Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	99 702	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	7 684	10 195	10 372	4 109	6	8	18	11
New structures and related facilities -----	5 214	8 491	6 537	2 647	6	10	15	5
Used structures and related facilities -----	2 470	1 704	3 835	1 462	10	7	22	18
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	3 301	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	30	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	104 085	89 541	66 653	(NA)	3	4	5	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	12 808	4 183	5 361	(NA)	8	4	9	(NA)
Machinery and Equipment								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	695 652	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	64 347	88 369	55 903	24 080	3	2	5	3
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	46 709	70 176	48 843	21 021	3	2	4	1
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use -----	23 700	40 181	(NA)	(NA)	4	2	(NA)	(NA)
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	17 638	18 193	7 060	3 059	5	3	7	6
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	24 324	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	735 674	439 727	290 682	(NA)	1	1	3	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	101 026	55 837	46 979	(NA)	1	1	15	(NA)

Table 4. Value of Inventories for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and 1981

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	20 188	1
Total construction receipts	4 269 394	1
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	1 141	21
Total construction receipts	839 048	2
Inventories¹:		
End of 1982, total	23 086	4
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	994	1
Amount of LIFO reserve	257	2
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	22 092	5
End of 1981, total	26 472	4
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	2 588	9
Amount of LIFO reserve	675	36
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	23 884	4
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	19 047	1
Total construction receipts	3 430 346	1

¹Inventories at cost or market prior to any adjustment to correct to LIFO values.

Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—									1,000 employees or more
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees		
1982											
Number of establishments -----	20 188	14 100	3 380	1 672	794	173	55	10	3		
All employees** -----	120 600	27 800	21 992	22 101	23 628	11 380	8 151	3 377	2 171		
Payroll, all employees -----	1 550 759	220 859	234 535	288 745	369 231	210 904	144 199	82 285	(D)		
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	142 739	30 540	24 328	25 804	28 976	15 446	11 932	5 710	(D)		
All business receipts -----	4 332 628	794 790	668 184	770 435	923 209	540 241	635 768	(D)	(D)		
Total construction receipts -----	4 269 394	791 888	664 421	761 951	914 412	532 434	402 369	201 918	(D)		
Net construction receipts† -----	4 046 361	758 036	630 508	713 023	877 805	506 507	386 340	143 934	30 208		
Value added†† -----	2 667 213	479 804	402 593	466 524	579 220	340 946	249 907	148 218	(D)		
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	1 442 381	281 133	231 677	254 983	307 381	173 368	193 838	(D)	(D)		
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	223 033	33 852	33 913	48 928	36 607	25 927	16 029	27 776	(D)		
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	51 370	7 187	7 504	9 847	12 791	7 311	4 493	2 235	(D)		
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	72 032	13 413	11 887	13 326	16 107	7 707	6 699	1 803	1 088		
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	839 760	217 724	154 866	153 465	161 449	81 722	51 053	19 479	(D)		
1977											
All employees** -----	152 167	33 323	32 698	29 964	27 974	15 799	6 232	6 178	(D)		
Total construction receipts -----	3 775 368	757 268	722 254	688 022	749 848	460 013	205 619	192 345	(D)		
Value added†† -----	2 416 694	495 087	468 383	446 346	471 752	287 930	131 882	115 315	(D)		
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees** -----	1	2	3	3	3	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)		
Net construction receipts† -----	1	2	3	3	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)		
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	3	7	8	8	4	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)		

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 6. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Receipts Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with all business receipts of—									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
1982											
Number of establishments -----	20 188	4 245	3 929	4 755	4 131	1 484	887	522	164	51	18
All employees** -----	120 600	5 146	8 523	14 593	22 797	14 925	15 137	16 426	11 259	6 686	5 106
Payroll, all employees -----	1 550 759	15 498	46 272	106 701	225 559	186 143	227 882	298 922	209 164	130 332	104 283
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	142 739	4 355	8 144	15 105	25 943	17 586	18 055	21 604	15 382	9 245	7 315
All business receipts -----	4 332 628	46 993	143 377	335 788	642 421	515 140	613 069	775 776	549 877	710 185	(D)
Total construction receipts -----	4 269 394	46 843	143 232	334 504	641 151	509 755	605 565	768 472	544 380	351 560	323 931
Net construction receipts† -----	4 046 361	44 807	138 567	322 327	614 051	486 333	573 264	731 373	515 312	340 700	279 626
Value added†† -----	2 667 213	30 150	91 562	206 035	391 622	306 838	373 879	475 077	355 738	224 901	211 409
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	1 442 381	14 807	47 150	117 576	223 699	184 879	206 889	263 600	165 071	218 710	(D)
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	223 033	2 036	4 664	12 177	27 100	23 422	32 301	37 099	29 068	10 860	44 305
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	51 370	416	1 342	3 297	6 297	5 092	7 944	12 392	7 524	4 100	2 963
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	72 032	397	2 423	5 733	11 579	8 942	11 642	12 123	8 824	6 500	3 865
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	839 760	18 211	48 643	91 330	156 447	113 430	115 336	137 626	83 020	43 915	31 800
1977											
All employees** -----	152 167	8 761	15 406	20 941	32 139	21 135	18 735	19 525	7 296	18 231	(NA)
Total construction receipts -----	3 775 368	74 554	212 520	384 001	734 244	586 125	545 563	662 564	257 825	1317 974	(NA)
Value added†† -----	2 416 694	51 780	150 962	252 892	472 198	370 966	344 736	422 418	158 143	1192 601	(NA)
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees** -----	1	3	4	4	3	4	3	2	(W)	(W)	(W)
Net construction receipts† -----	1	3	3	3	3	4	3	1	(W)	(W)	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	3	23	12	10	8	11	9	3	(W)	(W)	(W)

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

†Data for this size class include establishments with receipts of \$10,000,000 or more, which were not tabulated separately in 1977.

Table 7. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Type of construction	Construction receipts			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Total	New construction ¹	Maintenance and repair			
	A	B	C	A	B	C
1982						
Total construction receipts†	4 269 394	3 438 272	831 121	1	1	2
Building construction	3 713 984	3 045 073	668 911	1	1	1
Single-family houses	951 159	781 890	169 268	2	2	3
Single-family houses, detached	768 497	621 282	147 215	2	2	4
Single-family houses, attached	182 661	160 607	22 053	4	4	6
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	268 907	237 106	31 801	3	3	4
Other residential buildings	128 822	115 231	13 590	2	2	5
Office and bank buildings	707 322	583 400	123 922	1	1	1
Office buildings	603 626	497 788	105 838	1	1	1
Bank buildings and other financial institutions	103 696	85 612	18 084	4	4	8
Farm buildings	10 773	8 185	2 588	13	12	17
Industrial buildings and warehouses	690 172	552 279	137 893	1	2	4
Industrial buildings	534 979	414 521	120 458	2	2	5
Warehouses	155 193	137 758	17 435	3	3	8
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	317 073	240 753	76 319	2	3	3
Religious buildings	87 525	62 401	25 123	3	5	4
Educational buildings	242 051	200 189	41 862	3	3	4
Hospitals and institutional buildings	232 787	199 701	33 085	2	2	14
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings	35 089	29 400	5 688	6	6	12
Other nonresidential buildings	42 298	34 533	7 765	6	6	8
Nonbuilding construction	232 610	116 014	116 595	3	5	2
Highways, streets, and related facilities	25 773	20 793	4 979	12	14	16
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	19 265	14 862	4 402	4	5	7
Heavy industrial facilities	130 796	48 460	82 336	2	5	2
Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, and chemical complexes	78 625	22 954	55 670	4	11	3
Power plants	52 171	25 505	26 666	2	3	2
Other nonbuilding construction	56 762	31 894	24 874	7	15	7
Construction work, n.s.k.	322 799	277 184	45 615	4	4	4
1977						
Total construction receipts†	3 775 368	3 284 287	491 081	1	1	1
Building construction	3 254 865	2 909 685	345 180	1	1	2
Single-family houses	1 271 516	1 159 430	112 086	1	1	3
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	263 765	241 474	22 291	2	2	10
Other residential buildings	73 780	65 517	8 263	4	4	6
Office and bank buildings	233 548	215 300	18 248	1	1	3
Industrial buildings and warehouses	625 688	518 432	107 256	1	1	2
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	198 112	181 325	16 787	2	2	6
Religious buildings	85 597	71 276	14 321	2	2	5
Educational buildings	250 070	230 634	19 436	1	1	4
Hospitals and institutional buildings	181 156	163 162	17 994	1	1	3
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings	33 841	30 926	2 915	2	2	9
Other nonresidential buildings	37 792	32 209	5 583	6	6	17
Nonbuilding construction	246 028	117 251	128 777	1	2	2
Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, and chemical complexes	148 538	44 149	104 389	1	1	1
Other nonbuilding construction	97 490	73 102	24 388	3	3	6
Construction work, n.s.k.	274 566	257 151	17 415	3	3	3

¹For this industry, data for additions and alterations were not collected separately. These data are included with "New Construction."

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or total receipts for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of construction receipts by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Total construction receipts		Net construction receipts†	Value added††	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		B	D	H
All establishments	20 188	120 600	1 550 759	4 269 394	2 243 958	4 046 361	2 667 213	223 033	1	1	3
Establishments not specializing by type	3 743	40 663	629 533	1 631 636	(NA)	1 559 382	1 040 253	72 253	2	1	6
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	16 444	79 937	921 225	2 637 758	2 243 958	2 486 978	1 626 959	150 779	1	1	3
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED											
All establishments specializing in type	9 255	27 342	219 281	684 884	603 124	655 185	412 293	29 698	3	3	8
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	5 296	13 207	93 025	301 938	301 938	288 048	181 960	13 889	3	3	12
90 to 99 percent specialization	1 361	4 449	35 400	109 781	102 204	105 739	64 758	4 042	6	6	16
80 to 89 percent specialization	987	3 657	34 414	103 338	84 754	98 821	63 743	4 517	7	6	12
70 to 79 percent specialization	941	3 123	28 472	82 572	60 798	79 730	51 009	2 841	7	7	16
60 to 69 percent specialization	603	2 592	23 813	75 794	47 130	71 504	44 062	4 290	11	11	33
51 to 59 percent specialization	65	312	4 156	11 460	6 299	11 342	6 760	*118	14	12	54
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, ATTACHED											
All establishments specializing in type	742	2 970	30 167	100 275	81 956	94 602	58 242	5 672	8	8	18
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	256	1 003	9 861	26 661	26 661	25 518	16 663	1 143	17	17	20
90 to 99 percent specialization	152	469	4 573	16 464	15 228	16 251	9 980	212	17	18	37
80 to 89 percent specialization	43	223	2 872	13 262	11 186	12 935	8 381	327	28	17	24
70 to 79 percent specialization	144	566	5 533	20 702	15 059	18 613	10 780	2 089	18	22	37
60 to 69 percent specialization	122	497	5 098	15 774	9 724	14 716	8 932	*1 058	14	16	42
51 to 59 percent specialization	25	212	2 230	7 411	4 095	6 568	3 505	*843	21	23	53
APARTMENT BUILDINGS WITH TWO OR MORE APARTMENTS											
All establishments specializing in type	530	4 929	52 397	147 428	119 493	137 830	89 779	9 597	6	5	10
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	156	1 217	13 584	38 018	38 018	34 626	21 136	3 392	12	8	5
90 to 99 percent specialization	98	809	7 849	21 807	19 964	21 148	14 187	658	12	13	26
80 to 89 percent specialization	73	844	7 593	24 233	19 823	21 586	13 294	2 647	21	18	34
70 to 79 percent specialization	81	977	11 384	28 008	20 359	26 763	18 178	1 245	14	11	20
60 to 69 percent specialization	105	938	10 094	29 863	18 412	28 298	19 257	1 565	18	9	20
51 to 59 percent specialization	16	143	1 891	5 498	2 915	5 409	3 725	*89	31	36	50
OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	119	717	8 975	28 106	21 367	27 094	16 937	1 012	14	10	22
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	36	154	1 229	5 072	5 072	5 032	3 675	*40	29	28	56
90 to 99 percent specialization	*7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—
80 to 89 percent specialization	24	165	2 139	7 137	5 772	6 831	3 968	*306	38	20	57
70 to 79 percent specialization	16	*151	1 880	4 697	3 409	4 566	2 943	131	42	30	24
60 to 69 percent specialization	31	213	3 222	9 741	6 006	9 206	5 528	(D)	21	15	—
51 to 59 percent specialization	5	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	—
BANK BUILDINGS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS											
All establishments specializing in type	44	305	4 017	12 004	9 595	11 395	8 236	609	25	24	15
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	*11	*111	*1 076	*3 933	*3 933	*3 873	*3 029	*60	64	62	75
90 to 99 percent specialization	*2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—
80 to 89 percent specialization	*6	36	(D)	2 214	1 791	(D)	(D)	(D)	12	14	—
70 to 79 percent specialization	*12	43	729	1 830	1 364	1 758	998	(S)	23	30	—
60 to 69 percent specialization	*11	72	950	2 837	1 702	2 761	1 811	*76	28	35	42
51 to 59 percent specialization	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—
WAREHOUSES											
All establishments specializing in type	206	1 322	17 407	49 398	37 559	47 437	28 158	1 961	11	9	12
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	59	245	2 806	10 546	10 546	9 859	6 447	687	26	21	9
90 to 99 percent specialization	*10	76	1 140	3 239	2 915	3 043	1 523	*196	29	24	72
80 to 89 percent specialization	37	164	1 735	5 535	4 622	5 448	3 278	87	27	26	28
70 to 79 percent specialization	54	401	4 789	12 143	8 713	12 062	6 329	81	24	20	21
60 to 69 percent specialization	28	329	5 704	14 255	8 750	13 925	8 989	330	19	10	19
51 to 59 percent specialization	*16	106	1 232	3 679	2 011	*3 099	*1 592	579	30	38	30
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	874	9 162	132 128	353 360	300 435	327 103	208 016	26 257	3	3	4
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	418	3 804	54 315	155 620	155 620	143 501	87 804	12 119	6	5	8
90 to 99 percent specialization	64	756	11 820	35 125	32 824	32 635	21 096	2 490	10	7	6
80 to 89 percent specialization	99	941	14 284	33 042	26 890	31 742	22 521	1 300	9	9	19
70 to 79 percent specialization	149	1 139	17 886	49 520	36 535	47 576	32 396	1 944	9	9	16
60 to 69 percent specialization	105	1 860	25 119	57 818	36 110	49 991	29 496	7 827	5	5	2
51 to 59 percent specialization	38	661	8 703	22 234	12 454	21 657	14 701	576	11	9	5
OFFICE BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	352	7 276	126 540	346 672	267 647	319 850	211 690	26 822	3	2	2
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	95	1 274	16 864	49 823	49 823	47 771	31 298	2 052	8	6	22
90 to 99 percent specialization	32	590	13 427	38 080	36 351	(D)	20 767	(D)	14	5	—
80 to 89 percent specialization	57	1 322	24 538	84 874	70 969	(D)	45 361	(D)	6	2	—
70 to 79 percent specialization	51	1 144	24 228	58 670	43 321	57 316	40 518	1 354	7	5	17
60 to 69 percent specialization	70	1 051	23 993	63 090	38 750	61 677	39 261	1 413	7	4	7
51 to 59 percent specialization	45	1 894	23 489	52 133	28 432	51 077	34 483	1 056	4	5	30

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or total receipts for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of construction receipts by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes.]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Total construction receipts		Net construction receipts†	Value added††	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H	
STORES, RESTAURANTS, PUBLIC GARAGES, AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATIONS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	679	4 957	56 265	163 083	135 047	156 928	100 353	6 155	6	5	10
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	269	1 644	18 917	59 977	59 977	57 032	37 797	2 945	11	7	19
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	110	1 018	8 161	22 151	20 622	21 279	13 004	872	17	14	32
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	72	611	6 596	17 483	14 201	17 112	11 783	371	15	15	17
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	99	543	5 664	16 131	12 000	15 750	9 962	380	18	20	25
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	95	541	9 012	26 050	16 481	25 499	15 577	551	8	5	14
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	33	599	7 913	21 290	11 764	20 254	12 229	1 036	13	12	17
RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	52	381	4 692	12 665	8 384	12 029	8 858	635	20	21	16
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	*2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	3	*15	*198	*426	*340	*403	*313	*22	47	47	64
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	13	101	1 294	2 784	2 060	2 772	2 075	*12	31	36	65
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	21	160	1 849	5 866	3 531	5 319	3 879	547	34	30	18
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	13	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	338	3 268	44 589	119 553	90 832	111 286	72 428	8 267	7	6	17
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	36	205	2 025	6 546	6 546	6 435	3 329	*111	34	31	64
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	60	570	8 111	22 397	20 531	20 767	14 197	(S)	18	20	-
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	58	535	8 097	20 059	16 328	19 717	14 100	342	12	12	21
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	70	910	13 288	40 506	29 522	34 917	21 610	5 589	11	11	8
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	76	697	8 097	19 315	11 889	19 007	11 525	308	20	12	23
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	37	350	4 970	10 729	6 015	10 442	7 665	286	18	16	35
HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	122	1 951	31 944	84 840	63 937	77 116	51 755	*7 724	7	7	41
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	20	193	2 579	5 872	5 872	5 624	3 916	*248	16	17	57
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	25	433	6 383	17 511	16 151	16 925	11 223	*586	10	11	45
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	3	50	945	3 125	2 500	(D)	2 069	(D)	(W)	(W)	-
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	35	677	12 143	32 270	23 164	30 150	20 119	2 120	9	8	7
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	29	552	8 916	24 649	15 440	20 119	13 498	*4 530	17	22	70
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	*9	45	977	1 413	808	(D)	927	(D)	19	12	-

Table 9. Quarterly Construction Worker Hours and Employment for Establishments With

[Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction worker hours (thousands)	January to March		April to June	
				Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
United States	20 188	109 576	142 739	93 633	29 556	111 019	36 982
Alabama	220	1 393	1 559	1 242	346	1 316	380
Alaska	41	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Arizona	325	2 396	3 312	2 212	762	2 411	877
Arkansas	238	905	946	835	194	883	274
California	1 270	6 488	7 041	6 108	1 690	6 908	1 939
Colorado	379	2 443	3 150	2 055	634	2 483	820
Connecticut	318	1 250	1 894	868	303	1 314	523
Delaware	96	654	838	620	160	655	215
District of Columbia	9	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Florida	1 045	6 724	8 891	6 507	2 112	7 110	2 332
Georgia	471	2 913	3 629	2 790	882	2 770	854
Hawaii	77	362	439	486	138	417	140
Idaho	113	296	328	235	81	264	73
Illinois	875	5 238	6 799	3 855	1 177	5 386	1 707
Indiana	489	1 968	2 472	1 445	442	1 927	619
Iowa	211	912	1 252	733	248	788	276
Kansas	230	947	1 126	969	293	920	291
Kentucky	345	1 603	1 894	1 458	392	1 842	570
Louisiana	254	2 142	2 932	2 036	682	2 215	746
Maine	147	531	742	297	107	489	180
Maryland	550	4 815	6 663	4 349	1 322	4 823	1 691
Massachusetts	504	2 565	3 742	1 790	658	2 654	969
Michigan	673	2 582	2 776	1 610	467	2 543	699
Minnesota	393	1 554	1 915	963	311	1 558	502
Mississippi	147	499	489	467	117	489	125
Missouri	481	2 984	3 670	2 495	776	3 100	1 004
Montana	69	260	378	202	70	295	*106
Nebraska	187	680	728	526	143	619	162
Nevada	86	473	604	466	152	507	162
New Hampshire	107	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
New Jersey	902	4 690	7 428	3 562	1 352	4 715	1 933
New Mexico	114	586	697	475	138	602	184
New York	1 077	6 326	9 128	4 800	1 607	6 125	2 289
North Carolina	882	3 919	4 757	3 778	1 147	3 872	1 191
North Dakota	66	245	360	194	77	251	91
Ohio	998	4 020	5 180	2 717	816	4 103	1 355
Oklahoma	246	1 265	1 755	1 184	393	1 207	430
Oregon	151	414	466	371	104	426	130
Pennsylvania	1 190	6 863	9 544	5 323	1 781	7 077	2 514
Rhode Island	82	573	1 028	327	143	617	289
South Carolina	358	1 943	2 605	1 876	621	1 908	632
South Dakota	64	281	332	196	46	274	92
Tennessee	437	2 494	3 076	2 556	806	2 413	748
Texas	1 283	9 949	12 881	9 677	3 066	9 748	3 301
Utah	207	991	1 200	858	255	957	319
Vermont	80	221	289	79	*26	272	77
Virginia	659	4 887	6 728	4 501	1 462	5 333	1 778
Washington	329	1 143	1 140	1 250	312	1 028	296
West Virginia	167	468	575	343	113	492	162
Wisconsin	480	1 761	2 034	1 186	341	1 836	544
Wyoming	51	299	383	265	83	368	127

¹Sum of construction workers during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Payroll by State: 1982

July to September		October to December		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—										Location of establishment
Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)											
H	I	J	K	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
115 403	39 931	108 733	36 269	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U.S.
1 686 (S)	483 (S)	1 303 (S)	349 (S)	10	8	10	12	11	10	12	13	11	10	Ala.
2 396	862	2 387	809	8	9	8	10	9	12	8	11	8	8	Alaska
875	253	892	222	12	16	16	21	14	21	14	22	13	18	Ariz.
6 499	1 854	5 654	1 557	3	3	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	5	Ark.
														Calif.
2 639	889	2 512	805	7	7	6	8	8	9	9	10	9	9	Colo.
1 407	585	1 166	481	7	8	8	11	8	10	8	10	7	10	Conn.
642 (S)	231 (S)	682 (S)	231 (S)	15	14	16	18	16	17	15	17	15	17	Del.
6 753	2 338	6 201	2 107	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	D.C.
														Fla.
3 060	968	2 828	923	10	10	10	12	11	12	10	11	11	12	Ga.
272	83	248	77	18	21	23	31	25	33	15	17	18	26	Hawaii
367	99	268	74	20	24	23	35	22	34	23	30	23	34	Idaho
5 972	2 091	5 382	1 822	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	6	Ill.
2 219	709	2 062	700	7	7	8	11	8	10	7	9	7	9	Ind.
1 020	395	946	333	10	11	15	20	10	13	11	13	13	16	Iowa
834	260	876	281	13	14	16	22	14	16	14	17	14	18	Kans.
1 517	466	1 478	464	10	10	12	14	12	14	10	12	10	13	Ky.
2 238	833	1 949	670	6	5	7	7	6	6	7	6	7	7	La.
598	229	648	224	17	17	22	29	16	20	18	20	22	22	Maine
4 855	1 808	5 045	1 842	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	Md.
2 840	1 084	2 645	1 030	5	5	5	7	5	7	5	6	5	7	Mass.
3 019	855	2 713	753	5	5	6	9	6	8	5	7	5	7	Mich.
1 820	604	1 672	496	6	7	8	11	7	10	7	8	7	9	Minn.
494	129	522	116	18	18	19	26	18	24	19	24	21	26	Miss.
3 035	1 029	3 062	860	7	5	8	6	7	5	7	7	9	7	Mo.
306	116	220	85	27	30	25	36	33	42	27	33	27	36	Mont.
840	230	648	192	15	16	16	24	15	19	17	20	16	21	Nebr.
508	152	418	137	17	18	17	24	17	21	20	22	18	21	Nev.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.H.
5 365	2 207	4 665	1 935	4	4	5	6	4	5	4	5	4	5	N.J.
596	196	615	177	18	18	17	22	17	21	19	23	21	25	N. Mex.
7 049	2 741	6 813	2 490	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	N.Y.
3 895	1 246	3 768	1 171	7	7	7	9	7	8	7	8	7	9	N.C.
266	104	224	87	19	22	22	30	20	28	20	26	22	29	N. Dak.
4 346	1 531	4 399	1 477	4	5	5	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	Ohio
1 431	521	1 154	410	10	11	11	12	9	12	13	14	12	13	Okl.
429	134	306	96	10	11	12	18	10	17	12	18	10	20	Oreg.
7 457	2 764	6 983	2 483	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	Pa.
651	295	670	299	11	10	14	15	11	10	11	12	14	14	R.I.
1 839	670	2 002	680	9	10	8	11	10	12	10	13	12	15	S.C.
346	105	252	86	19	21	24	32	19	28	19	23	20	28	S. Dak.
2 413	798	2 393	723	7	6	9	8	9	8	8	9	8	9	Tenn.
9 952	3 309	10 053	3 203	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	Tex.
1 138	341	964	284	11	12	14	16	13	15	12	14	11	16	Utah
271	112	185	73	22	26	26	48	24	31	23	29	31	39	Vt.
4 734	1 780	4 715	1 708	5	5	6	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	Va.
1 148	290	994	240	11	10	13	16	11	13	16	13	16	13	Wash.
514	170	419	128	12	14	14	22	12	18	13	20	14	20	W. Va.
1 869	604	1 858	544	7	8	9	12	7	10	8	10	8	11	Wis.
264	86	258	86	24	28	20	28	27	34	24	33	30	33	Wyo.

Table 10. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of construction work	1982					1977 construction receipts for work done in this State	Percent change 1982/ 1977 (col A÷F)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Construction receipts for work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State						
		Number	Construction receipts	Number	Construction receipts					
United States -----	4 269 394	19 550	3 731 579	2 757	537 815	3 775 368	13.1	1	1	
Alabama -----	26 440	211	17 890	40	8 550	42 659	-38.0	5	8	4
Alaska -----	15 717	41	14 377	7	1 340	5 376	192.4	20	22	7
Arizona -----	95 118	319	92 273	21	2 845	78 854	20.6	6	6	2
Arkansas -----	20 951	221	19 099	30	1 851	24 706	-15.2	14	16	4
California -----	332 896	1 240	326 739	29	6 156	311 198	7.0	3	3	11
Colorado -----	103 607	379	95 242	20	8 365	59 004	75.6	7	7	8
Connecticut -----	56 958	318	51 891	39	5 067	39 055	45.8	8	9	1
Delaware -----	27 361	92	22 674	31	4 686	14 220	92.4	12	14	17
District of Columbia -----	46 186	5	2 865	78	43 320	20 252	128.1	1	16	1
Florida -----	238 158	1 030	199 571	87	38 586	131 762	80.7	3	4	4
Georgia -----	67 679	452	58 225	87	9 454	47 596	42.2	9	11	6
Hawaii -----	26 793	71	16 479	45	10 314	(D)	(D)	8	12	9
Idaho -----	9 849	108	7 108	27	2 740	23 165	-57.5	20	24	26
Illinois -----	224 052	867	216 449	137	7 602	307 477	-27.1	3	3	4
Indiana -----	86 675	472	62 841	115	23 834	99 939	-13.3	6	7	13
Iowa -----	38 459	202	35 656	33	2 802	56 109	-31.5	16	18	11
Kansas -----	35 166	229	24 646	89	10 520	45 604	-22.9	9	13	9
Kentucky -----	53 327	335	38 717	84	14 610	53 759	-8	8	12	10
Louisiana -----	60 987	248	56 028	24	4 959	44 599	36.7	5	6	9
Maine -----	25 200	142	19 801	45	5 399	17 008	48.2	13	16	17
Maryland -----	153 795	526	133 038	89	20 756	122 258	25.8	4	4	10
Massachusetts -----	157 866	490	130 805	79	27 060	69 863	126.0	5	5	4
Michigan -----	107 234	642	99 910	80	7 323	140 310	-23.6	4	4	6
Minnesota -----	74 354	385	69 945	27	4 409	87 382	-14.9	4	5	14
Mississippi -----	22 265	136	6 763	50	15 502	17 183	29.6	10	21	11
Missouri -----	83 168	429	70 542	58	12 625	89 828	-7.4	4	4	6
Montana -----	12 965	69	10 106	51	2 859	17 123	-24.3	23	28	35
Nebraska -----	28 441	174	19 919	85	8 522	37 391	-23.9	11	13	17
Nevada -----	26 576	81	22 974	23	3 602	24 089	10.3	10	11	25
New Hampshire -----	15 311	107	10 111	49	5 199	11 973	27.9	15	22	9
New Jersey -----	215 983	886	188 306	69	27 676	143 177	50.9	4	5	2
New Mexico -----	31 766	114	21 427	25	10 339	19 522	62.7	14	21	19
New York -----	337 389	1 040	315 686	75	21 702	183 307	84.1	3	3	11
North Carolina -----	80 224	854	65 089	62	15 134	78 934	1.6	6	7	5
North Dakota -----	10 616	56	8 147	21	2 468	10 077	5.3	19	25	18
Ohio -----	164 326	986	153 808	91	10 518	195 466	-15.9	4	5	9
Oklahoma -----	48 348	230	43 688	36	4 660	40 040	20.7	9	10	21
Oregon -----	24 684	138	16 600	40	8 084	38 486	-35.9	8	10	12
Pennsylvania -----	253 168	1 137	244 520	70	8 647	225 981	12.0	3	3	6
Rhode Island -----	17 947	77	16 917	18	*1 030	12 185	47.3	11	12	43
South Carolina -----	33 554	326	26 267	73	7 287	36 706	-8.6	9	12	8
South Dakota -----	9 446	64	8 433	*14	*1 012	14 048	-32.8	26	27	62
Tennessee -----	66 512	421	58 829	61	7 682	73 399	-9.4	5	5	4
Texas -----	356 866	1 237	328 914	56	27 951	236 813	50.7	3	3	4
Utah -----	30 837	205	(D)	3	(D)	48 660	-36.6	10	-	-
Vermont -----	8 495	80	(D)	11	(D)	(D)	(D)	20	-	-
Virginia -----	138 205	650	112 898	145	25 307	126 109	9.6	4	5	6
Washington -----	54 546	324	43 088	25	11 457	72 524	-24.8	8	10	(W)
West Virginia -----	19 320	157	12 226	71	7 093	27 411	-29.5	7	12	11
Wisconsin -----	73 045	480	69 844	60	3 201	106 217	-31.2	7	8	14
Wyoming -----	20 536	51	9 302	62	11 233	15 122	35.8	13	15	20

Table 11. All Business Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Kind of Business Activity: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Based on their primary business activity or combination of activities, establishments were classified into this specific industry. These establishments, however, may also be engaged in other kinds of business activities. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Primary and other kinds of business activities	All business receipts		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1982	1977	1982	1977
All kinds of business-----	4 332 628	3 805 140	1	1
General building contractor-----	12 739	292 602	22	3
Operative builder-----	-	9 509	-	10
Heavy construction contractor-----	8 251	(NA)	12	(NA)
Acoustical contractor-----	365	(NA)	27	(NA)
Air conditioning contractor-----	524	(NA)	19	(NA)
Carpentry contractor-----	23 591	7 322	7	9
Concrete contractor-----	91 651	56 216	3	3
Electrical contractor-----	1 422	(NA)	12	(NA)
Excavating and earthmoving contractor-----	6 745	(NA)	11	(NA)
Fencing contractor-----	3 924	(NA)	11	(NA)
Floor covering contractor, except wood-----	6 707	(NA)	5	(NA)
Flooring contractor, wood-----	* 551	(NA)	57	(NA)
Foundation contractor-----	21 269	8 122	8	10
Glass and glazing contractor-----	1 382	(NA)	16	(NA)
Heating contractor-----	6 241	(NA)	12	(NA)
Insulation contractor-----	6 185	8 305	7	1
Iron work contractor-----	1 403	(NA)	16	(NA)
Lathing contractor-----	5 494	(NA)	13	(NA)
Masonry contractor, brickwork-----	2 405 215	2 265 198	1	1
Masonry contractor, other than brickwork-----	1 333 465	905 295	1	1
Millwright-----	1 727	15 792	2	1
Painting contractor-----	7 149	(NA)	9	(NA)
Paving contractor-----	2 887	(NA)	29	(NA)
Plastering contractor-----	4 895	(NA)	14	(NA)
Residential remodeling contractor-----	4 153	(NA)	19	(NA)
Roofing contractor-----	9 558	(NA)	10	(NA)
Sheet metal contractor-----	1 228	(NA)	26	(NA)
Siding contractor-----	391	(NA)	26	(NA)
Structural steel erection contractor-----	2 690	(NA)	20	(NA)
Swimming pool contractor-----	2 523	(NA)	31	(NA)
Terrazzo contractor-----	1 003	(NA)	17	(NA)
Tile contractor, ceramic-----	24 177	8 102	3	9
Waterproofing, dampproofing, and fireproofing contractor-----	17 945	5 663	11	4
Wrecking and demolition contractor-----	3 524	(NA)	6	(NA)
Other types of contracting-----	24 611	(NA)	10	(NA)
Sandblasting contractor-----	550	(NA)	36	(NA)
Reinforcement steel contractor-----	1 151	(NA)	12	(NA)
Manufacturing-----	2 774	(NA)	1	(NA)
Rental of construction machinery or equipment to others-----	2 705	(NA)	8	(NA)
Retail trade-----	9 182	11 102	11	4
Sale of land-----	1 528	(NA)	11	(NA)
Transportation services-----	1 127	(NA)	28	(NA)
Wholesale trade-----	4 906	4 365	11	5
Other activities-----	263 120	207 547	18	7

Table 12. **Profile of Establishments With Payroll in This Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years**

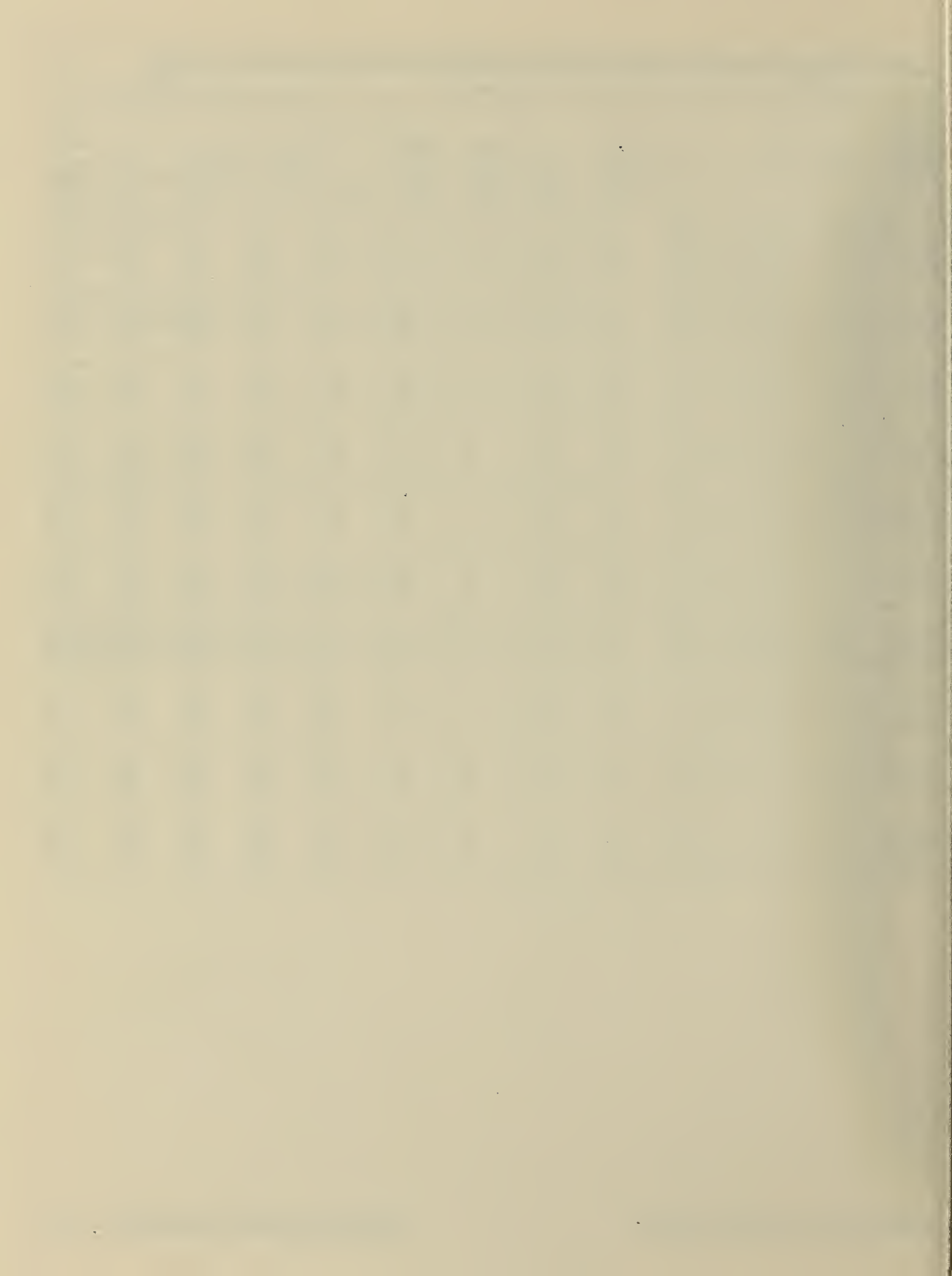
[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	1982	1977	1972	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1982
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT				
Number of employees**	6.0	6.1	6.9	1
Number of construction workers	5.4	5.8	6.5	1
Number of all other employees	.5	.4	.4	2
Payroll, all employees \$1,000	76.8	60.2	54.9	1
Construction worker wages	66.6	54.4	50.2	1
Other employee salaries	10.2	5.8	4.7	1
All business receipts	214.6	153.3	129.9	1
Total construction receipts	211.5	152.1	129.1	1
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	71.5	52.0	39.4	1
Construction work subcontracted to others	11.1	3.9	4.5	3
Capital expenditures, other than land	3.6	4.0	2.8	3
Gross book value of depreciable assets	41.6	21.3	15.0	2
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE				
Payroll, all employees	12.9	9.8	7.9	1
All business receipts	35.9	25.0	18.8	1
Value added††	22.1	15.9	12.4	1
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER				
Construction worker wages	12.3	9.5	7.7	1
Total construction receipts	39.0	26.4	19.7	1
Construction worker hours thousand	1.3	(NA)	(NA)	1
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE				
Other employee salaries \$1,000	18.9	16.2	12.8	1
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS				
Payroll, all employees	.360	.396	.425	1
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	.340	.342	.305	1
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	.050	.026	.035	3
Capital expenditures, other than land	.020	.026	.021	3
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	.010	.009	(NA)	2

Table 13. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Construction worker hours per construction worker (thousands)	Total construction receipts per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar of total construction receipts				
					Payroll, all employees	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Capital expenditures, other than land	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures
United States	6.0	12.9	1.3	39.0	.363	.338	.052	.017	.012
Alabama	6.7	8.5	1.1	19.9	.451	.356	.055	.012	.022
Alaska	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Arizona	8.3	12.1	1.4	40.2	.339	.422	.035	.013	.016
Arkansas	3.9	10.0	1.0	25.2	.409	.313	.041	.016	.012
California	5.8	15.6	1.1	51.3	.344	.368	.053	.015	.013
Colorado	7.0	13.6	1.3	39.9	.368	.386	.036	.032	.010
Connecticut	4.3	14.4	1.5	43.4	.363	.324	.039	.020	.012
Delaware	8.3	12.0	1.3	39.9	.364	(D)	.038	.024	.012
District of Columbia	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(S)
Florida	7.0	10.1	1.3	30.6	.358	.362	.056	.020	.016
Georgia	6.5	9.0	1.2	24.5	.389	.375	.029	.010	.012
Hawaii	5.5	13.3	1.2	47.7	.327	.306	.024	.020	.022
Idaho	3.0	8.4	1.1	36.9	.257	.504	*.048	.009	.003
Illinois	6.8	17.1	1.3	52.6	.370	(D)	.055	.013	.010
Indiana	4.3	12.6	1.3	34.5	.394	.297	.056	.025	.016
Iowa	4.8	13.3	1.4	42.7	.346	.343	(S)	.027	.006
Kansas	4.4	10.7	1.2	30.4	.376	.321	.029	.018	.011
Kentucky	5.0	9.2	1.2	26.9	.370	.363	.039	.050	.018
Louisiana	9.1	14.2	1.4	43.3	.355	.317	.066	.020	.005
Maine	3.9	10.5	1.4	40.1	.279	(D)	*.065	.040	.023
Maryland	9.7	13.4	1.4	39.5	.377	.319	.040	.016	.013
Massachusetts	5.6	15.6	1.5	54.8	.313	.329	.065	.010	.016
Michigan	4.4	12.4	1.1	41.2	.344	.324	.057	.017	.016
Minnesota	4.3	15.0	1.2	47.7	.345	.404	.036	.018	.011
Mississippi	3.5	6.2	1.0	15.6	.408	.281	.035	.007	.003
Missouri	6.9	15.6	1.2	39.0	.444	.300	.021	.016	.009
Montana	4.0	10.9	1.5	38.9	.299	.389	*.019	*.003	.011
Nebraska	4.1	10.0	1.1	31.4	.358	.368	.034	.008	.008
Nevada	6.2	14.8	1.3	49.9	.329	.395	.036	.010	.012
New Hampshire	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
New Jersey	5.7	13.7	1.6	42.6	.355	.333	.065	.013	.013
New Mexico	5.6	10.4	1.2	38.5	.297	.378	.020	.019	.013
New York	6.6	16.8	1.4	56.0	.335	.316	.100	.014	.011
North Carolina	4.8	7.3	1.2	18.0	.439	.303	.060	.017	.010
North Dakota	4.0	11.6	1.5	38.0	.330	(D)	.073	.032	.007
Ohio	4.5	14.0	1.3	43.0	.368	.321	.047	.012	.012
Oklahoma	5.6	13.9	1.4	36.6	.412	.327	.027	.015	.010
Oregon	3.3	15.1	1.1	46.8	.385	(D)	.070	.005	.011
Pennsylvania	6.3	14.8	1.4	43.1	.373	.302	.056	.015	.010
Rhode Island	8.1	15.3	1.8	58.4	.302	.235	.045	.010	.014
South Carolina	5.6	7.8	1.3	18.7	.433	.325	.037	.007	.007
South Dakota	4.8	10.8	1.2	38.7	.308	.426	.042	.014	.002
Tennessee	6.1	11.1	1.2	30.8	.382	.288	.021	.019	.006
Texas	8.7	11.6	1.3	34.8	.373	.328	.049	.024	.014
Utah	4.9	9.7	1.2	32.5	.307	.462	.023	.016	.011
Vermont	2.9	8.9	1.3	31.0	.299	.342	(D)	.037	.006
Virginia	8.1	10.6	1.4	28.0	.412	.356	.045	.014	.008
Washington	3.8	15.0	1.0	42.4	.383	.397	.033	.022	.020
West Virginia	3.0	11.1	1.2	30.1	.393	.261	.018	.010	.008
Wisconsin	4.1	12.2	1.2	41.7	.329	.386	.029	.018	.010
Wyoming	6.4	8.9	1.3	31.5	.308	(D)	*.005	.013	.010



APPENDIX A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction—Is composed of three broad categories: (1) new construction, (2) additions and alterations, and (3) maintenance and repair. "New construction" includes the complete, original erection of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators and escalators. "Additions and alterations" includes construction activity making structural changes to existing facilities. "Maintenance and repair" includes the restoration of existing buildings or other structures or their service facilities, including the replacement of integral parts. Repainting, repapering, reroofing, etc., are also included.

Construction includes:

- special trade contracting such as electrical work, painting, and carpentering on mobile structures (trailers, mobile homes, and ships).
- support activities by construction contractors on mineral properties, except the following: sinking mine shafts; tunneling and shoring mines; erection, repairing and dismantling of drilling rigs; and building well foundations.
- the physical development of land for purposes other than agriculture.
- demolition of existing structures.

Construction does not include:

- shipbuilding.
- manufacturing of other mobile structures.

Number of establishments in business during year—Includes all establishments that were in business at any time during the year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments which were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

Number of establishments in business at end of year—Includes all full-year or part-year establishments that were in business at the end of 1982.

Proprietors and working partners—These data were not collected on the census report forms. The data shown are based on crediting each sole proprietorship establishment with one active proprietor and each partnership establishment with two working partners. The partnership factor was based on information received during a large-scale test conducted in prior years.

All employees—Comprised all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid-sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded.

Total employment is calculated for each establishment and is derived by summing the construction workers data reported for March, May, August, and November, dividing by 4 and adding to it the number of other employees reported for March.

This approach was designed to simplify the questionnaire format and the reporting requirements of respondents. The industry average of these four selected pay periods approximates very closely the average employment for the year that would be obtained by using pay periods in all 12 months for almost all of the construction industries.

Construction workers—Includes all workers up through the working supervisor level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working supervisor level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

Other employees—Includes employees in executive, purchasing, accounting, personnel, professional, technical activities, and routine office functions. Also included are supervisory employees above the working supervisor level.

Construction worker hours—Includes the total number of hours worked by construction workers. Construction worker hours were collected for each of the four quarters of 1982 and are published in the detailed statistics tables.

Payroll—Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1982 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick-leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern.

Payroll data were collected and tabulated for the employment categories described above and separately for the first quarter of 1982.

Payroll data for auxiliary establishments of multiestablishment companies are not included in these totals. Selected data for these types of establishments are found in the industry summary report and the 1982 Enterprise Statistics reports.

Employer costs for fringe benefits—Represents expenditures made by the employer during 1982 for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees. These include employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, State temporary disability payments, union negotiated benefits, life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, and welfare plans.

All business receipts—Includes all receipts from general contracting, special trade contracting or subcontracting, and land development and improvement work. It also includes all receipts from the sale of land (not recorded as fixed assets of the reporting establishments) and buildings built for sale. All other receipts from the reporting establishment's other business operations (rental of equipment to others, wholesale or retail sales, etc.) are also included.

Money obtained during the year in the form of construction loans is not treated as receipts, nor is money realized from the sale or other disposition of the establishment's fixed assets.

Also excluded are receipts from operations in foreign countries and nonoperating income such as interest and dividends.

All business receipts are broken down in the following detail:

Total construction receipts—Includes all receipts during 1982 for construction work performed by general contractors, special trades contractors or subcontractors, and for land development and improvement work. Included are receipts for maintenance and repair construction work, as well as for new construction and additions and alterations. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves.

Builders were instructed to include in this item their 1982 receipts from the sale of buildings and other structures built for sale, excluding from these receipts the value of the land (see "land receipts" below) but including the value of any improvements an establishment made to the land. Builders who traded a new home or other building for an existing one were to include the estimated value of the trade-in.

Also included in construction receipts were fees received as sponsors of joint ventures and fees received as agents for owners (for construction work).

Excluded were receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work done by the reporting establishment for others and receipts from the rental of equipment to others (see "other business receipts" below).

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies for construction purposes were instructed to include as construction receipts both the receipts for the installation and the receipts for the value (selling price) of the items installed. (Receipts for the selling price of items sold but not installed were to be included in "other business receipts.")

Receipts for work subcontracted in from others—Covers receipts during 1982 for work done by reporting establishments for other construction contractors or builders. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total construction receipts accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported construction receipts to develop a value for this item.

Land receipts—Includes receipts from the sale of land, whether held for sale or sold in connection with the sale of houses and other structures. It excludes the value of any improvements made to the land prior to the sale. (That value was to be included in construction receipts.)

Other business receipts—Includes business receipts not reported as construction receipts or land receipts. The item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment, manufacturing, transportation, legal service, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included here.

Net construction receipts—Derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Value added—Derived for each establishment, value added is equal to all business receipts, less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. For SIC 6552 and SIC 1531, for which land receipts are significant, value added is modified to be equal to all business receipts less land receipts; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Selected payments—Represents the total of payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants. Capital expenditures and rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures are shown elsewhere.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include:

- total payments made by the reporting establishments during 1982 for the purchase of all materials, components, and supplies, except fuels, used for construction. (Supplies include expendable tools charged to current accounts.)
- freight and other direct charges incurred by the reporting establishment in acquiring the materials, components, and supplies are also included, as are the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company. Payments represent the amount paid after discounts.
- payments for materials, components, and supplies used by the reporting establishments in the construction of new plants or equipment for themselves, which are chargeable to their fixed assets accounts, are included in this item as are payments for materials bought and resold to others.
- payments made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include only payments for physical goods and represent the amount paid after discounts.

Excluded from this item are:

- services such as advertising, telephone, telegraph and cable, insurance, developmental and research services of engineering, management, marketing, and other professional consultants, unless their costs are included in the prices paid for materials.
- overhead items such as depreciation charges against plant and equipment, rent and rental allowances, interest payments, royalties, patent fees, payments for land, rental of construction machinery or equipment, and construction work let out to other construction contractors.
- materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Payments for construction work subcontracted to others include:

- all payments made during 1982 for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors. General contractors were instructed to include payments to subcontractors. Builders were instructed to include payments made to general contractors and also payments made directly to subcontractors.
- special trade contractors were instructed to include payments made to other subcontractors. The payments made by the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies are not included here, even if they were provided to a subcontractor for his use. Such purchases are reported under a separate category, "payments for materials, components, and supplies." However, if payments to subcontractors covered materials purchased directly by the subcontractors, then the total of such payments (including material charges) should have been reported in this item.

Excluded from this item are:

- payments made for the rental of construction machinery or equipment.

Payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

- payments made for fuels, lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies, or received from other establishments of the parent company.
- payments made for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, coal and coke products, etc.

Dollar amounts include freight and other direct charges.

Storage capacity for fuels—Data for storage capacity for fuels were collected from heavy construction contractors, other than building construction contractors. Data are published in the detailed statistics tables for the heavy construction industries, i.e., SIC 1611, SIC 1622, SIC 1623, and SIC 1629.

Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures—Includes all payments made during 1982 for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, scaffolding, office space, and buildings. It excludes payments for the rental of land. It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized. Such payments are included in "capital expenditures." It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are true subcontract construction arrangements; such payments are included in payments for "construction work subcontracted to others."

Selected purchased services—Includes all payments made during 1982 for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the parent company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside firms, or from other establishments of the parent companies. It includes only the cost of that repair necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increases the value of property, or the cost of adapting it for another use.

Fixed assets and depreciation—Refers to the value of all fixed tangible assets such as buildings and other structures (offices, shops, etc.); stationary machinery (generators, shop equipment, etc.); mobile machinery (tractors, trucks, etc.); and other equipment (office furniture and fixtures, etc.). Not included are such items as current assets, depletable assets, intangible assets, and nondepreciable assets.

Data on fixed assets and depreciation were collected separately for: (1) structures, additions, and related facilities; (2) machinery and equipment; and (3) the total of both.

Respondents were asked to report the gross book value-acquisition cost (original cost or other basis) at the beginning and at the end of 1982. They were also asked to report capitalized expenditures, depreciation charges, and the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1982.

Capital expenditures—Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1982 which were or would be chargeable to the fixed assets accounts of the reporting establishments and which were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures cover the acquisition, the construction, and the major alteration of the reporting establishment's own buildings and other structures, whether purchased, constructed under contract, or constructed by the reporting establishment's own forces; and the acquisition of machinery and equipment. Included are payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized.

Respondents were instructed not to include any expenditures actually made prior to, or after 1982. For example, if they began construction of a building for an establishment's own use before 1982 and did not complete it until after 1982, they were to report only those costs actually incurred during 1982.

If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at the company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

- **New structures and related facilities**—Includes the total expenditures during 1982 for new buildings and structures, major additions and alterations to buildings and structures, and other facilities for the reporting establishment's use (such as roads, docks, tracks, parking lots, and fences). It excludes expenditures for land.
- **New machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for new machinery and new equipment. This item also includes capitalized repairs and improvements to used machinery and equipment.
- **New automobiles and trucks intended primarily for highway use**—Includes expenditures for new automobiles and trucks and capitalized repairs and improvements to used automobiles and trucks.
- **Used structures and related facilities**—Covers expenditures for used structures and related facilities acquired from others.
- **Used machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for used machinery and equipment acquired from others, including automobiles and trucks. Capitalized repairs and improvements to such equipment are reported as new machinery and equipment.

Value of inventories—Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned and located within the United States. Excludes materials which are owned by others, but held by the reporting establishment.

Inventories of multiestablishment companies were instructed to be reported by the establishment that is responsible for the inventories even if these inventories were held at a separate location.

Establishments building structures on their own land for sale (operative builders) were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year but not to include the structures not yet sold or under construction.

Land subdividers and developers were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year, but not include land not yet sold or under construction.

Ownership of construction projects—This item shows the distribution of construction receipts by ownership of the project—Government owned or privately owned. This classification relates to the ownership of the projects or work undertaken and not to the financing. Government owned projects cover those owned by the Federal, Commonwealth, or local governments including public authorities and special districts.

Types of construction—This item provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1982. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. However, complex projects consisting of two or more types of buildings, structures, or other facilities are difficult to classify because sufficient information is seldom available. Therefore, respondents were told to classify complex projects by the major function of the total complex.

In addition, heavy construction contractors and special trade contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, including additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. General building contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, from additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. See the definition of "Construction" for the meanings of new construction, additions and alterations, and maintenance and repair.

Building construction:

- **Single-family houses, detached**—Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached (includes townhouses)**—Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken party or lot line wall from ground to roof.
- **Apartment buildings with two or more apartments**—Includes high-rise, low-rise, or any structures other than containing two or more housing units.
- **Other residential buildings**—Includes hotels, motels, dormitories, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Bank buildings and other financial institutions**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily to house banks or other financial institutions.
- **Warehouses**—Includes commercial warehouses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, miniwarehouses, and other storage buildings.
- **Farm buildings, nonresidential**—Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- **Industrial buildings**—Includes all industrial buildings and plants which are used to house production and assembly activities. Note that heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc., are NOT included in this category, but are shown under nonbuilding construction.
- **Office buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices.
- **Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations**—Includes all buildings which are intended for use primarily in the wholesale, retail, and service trades. For example, complete shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, and auto service stations.
- **Religious buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended for religious services or functions, such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.

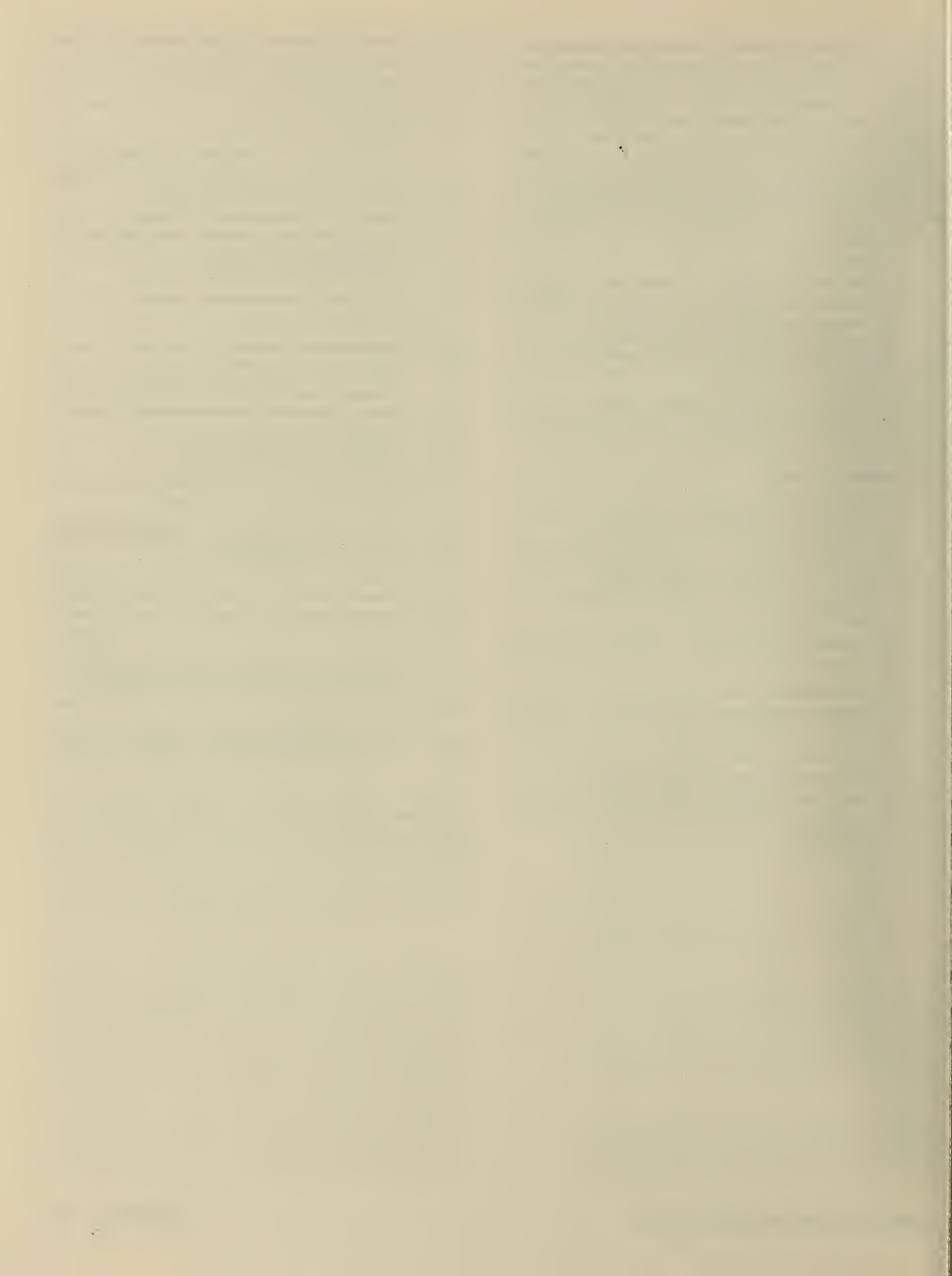
- **Educational buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used directly in administrative and instructional activities, such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums and art galleries, as well as laboratories which are not a part of a manufacturing establishment, are also included.
- **Hospitals and institutional buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended to provide hospital and institutional care, such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings**—Includes buildings which are used primarily for entertainment, social, and recreational activities, such as sports arenas, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
- **Other nonresidential buildings**—Includes buildings which are not classified elsewhere, such as fire stations, bus and air passenger terminals, hangars, etc.

Nonbuilding construction:

- **Outdoor swimming pools**—Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- **Elevated highways**—Includes roads, highways, and causeways built on structural supports.
- **Bridges**—Includes viaducts, trestles, and overpasses.
- **Tunnels**—Includes highway, pedestrian, and railway tunnels, etc.
- **Railroad construction**—Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers.
- **Subway construction**—Includes urban mass transit subway systems above or below ground.
- **Dam and reservoir construction**—Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.

- **Marine construction**—Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, jetties, and locks.
- **Harbor and port facilities**—Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- **Conservation and development construction**—Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, dikes, and levees.
- **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities**—Includes telephone and telegraph lines, television and radio towers, electric light and power facilities.
- **Power plants, except nuclear**—Includes electric and steam generating plants.
- **Power plants, nuclear**—Includes atomic energy plants and nuclear reactors.
- **Sewers, sewerlines, and related facilities**—Includes sanitary and storm sewers and related facilities.
- **Sewage treatment plants**—Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water mains and related facilities**—Includes water supply systems and related facilities.
- **Water treatment plants**—Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines**—Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.**—Includes coke ovens, and mining appurtenances such as tipplers and washeries.
- **Other nonbuilding construction**—Includes all types of nonbuilding construction, not included elsewhere.

Location of construction work—This item includes data for each State in which respondents engaged in construction work and the extent (percent of construction receipts) of that work.



APPENDIX B. Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries

SIC code	Industry titles	SIC code	Industry titles
15	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS	17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con.
152	General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings	173	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1521	General Contractors—Single-Family Houses	1731	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1522	General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family Houses	174	Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors
153	Operative Builders	1741	Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stonework Special Trade Contractors
1531	Operative Builders	1742	Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors
154	General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings	1743	Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors
1541	General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	175	Carpentering and Flooring Special Trade Contractors
1542	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	1751	Carpentering Special Trade Contractors
		1752	Floor Laying and Other Floorwork Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
16	CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS	176	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
161	Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	1761	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
1611	Highway and Street Construction Contractors	177	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
162	Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction	1771	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1622	Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors	178	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
1623	Water, Sewer, Pipe Line, Communication and Power Line Construction Contractors	1781	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
1629	Heavy Construction Contractors, N.E.C.	179	Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors
17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	1791	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
171	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1793	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
1711	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1794	Excavating and Foundation Work Special Trade Contractors
172	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1795	Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors
1721	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1796	Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		1799	Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		6552	SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES

APPENDIX C.

Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

REFERENCE MATERIALS • ORDER FORMS • PUBLICATION CORRECTIONS

Please send me the items marked (X) below.

- ☐ Corrections (if there are any) for this publication — **Construction Industries, Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stonework Special Trade Contractors, CC82-I-13**

If you purchase several different reports from the 1982 Economic Censuses, you should complete this form from each of the reports and return it to the address shown below to receive publication corrections. However, you should complete the following on **only** one of the forms.

- ☐ Guide to the 1982 Economic Censuses and Related Statistics

- ☐ Monthly Product Announcement — A monthly notice of all products released by the Census Bureau during the previous month — useful primarily to persons who plan to purchase publications, tapes, etc., in the future.

Publication announcements and order forms — *Mark (X) subjects in which you are interested.*

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retail Trade | <input type="checkbox"/> Economic Censuses of Outlying Areas (Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, and Northern Mariana Islands) | <input type="checkbox"/> Governments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Trade | | <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Trade |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Service Industries | <input type="checkbox"/> Enterprise Statistics | <input type="checkbox"/> Population |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Construction Industries | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority- and Women-Owned Businesses | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> International Statistics |
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PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1982 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

Publications of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries, containing data on construction establishments in the United States, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Preliminary Reports

Preliminary data from the 1982 census have been issued in 27 industry reports and 1 summary report. These reports are superseded by more detailed final reports.

Final Reports

Final detailed statistics are issued in separate paperbound reports.

Industry series—28 reports (CC82-I-1 to -28)

Industry series—27 reports (CC82-I-1 to -27). These reports present data for establishments with payroll and are published for each of the 27 industries included in the census. Each industry report presents 1982 data by State and for the United States on number of construction establishments; receipts; employment; hours worked; payrolls; payments to subcontractors; payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for power and fuels; payments for selected purchased services; payments for the rental of machinery, equipment, and structures; value added; capital expenditures during the year; and depreciable assets. Limited data for 1977, 1972, and 1967 are also shown. In addition, more detailed data are shown at the U.S. level on construction receipts by type of structure (single-family houses, streets, roads, etc.). Selected data also are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size.

U.S. Summary—1 report (CC82-I-28). This report summarizes the data for establishments with payroll presented in the 27 individual industry reports and presents limited data for establishments with no payroll.

Geographic area series—10 reports (CC82-A-1 to -10)

Division reports (CC82-A-1 to -9). These reports are published for states grouped according to the nine census geographic divisions. Much of the geographic area series data are the same as presented in the

industry series, except here they are organized by State rather than by industry. Similar data also are presented for selected SMSA's. Data are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size. Data for establishments with no payroll as well as comparative 1977, 1972, and 1967 figures, on a limited basis, also are shown.

U.S. Summary by State (CC82-A-10). This report summarizes the data, as presented in the nine individual geographic division reports, for establishments with and without payroll.

Special series—1 report (CC82-SP-1)

Legal form of organization and type of operation (CC82-SP-1)—This report presents limited data (number of establishments, number of proprietors and working partners, total employment, and total receipts) for construction establishments without payroll, for construction establishments with payroll, and for the aggregate, classified by industry and by legal form of organization. It also contains selected statistics (number of establishments, employment, payrolls, receipts, payments to subcontractors, net construction receipts, and value added) for construction establishments with payroll, classified by industry and by type of operation (multiunit or single-unit) and by legal form of organization.

Final Report Volume

Final paperbound reports subsequently are assembled and reissued in one clothbound volume.

Microfiche

All published data also are available on microfiche.

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, manufactures, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and transportation also are issued as part of the 1982 Economic Censuses. A separate series of reports covers the censuses of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. All published reports and microfiche are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Appropriate announcements and order forms describing these products are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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